which consist not in the inherent property or quality of objects, or any particular configuration of parts, proportions, or colors, but entirely in the power which certain objects possess of reminding the beholder of pleasing emotions which had been previously experienced by him. "Objects are beautiful," according to Lord Jeffrey, merely because they possess the power of recalling or reflecting the emotions of which they have been the accompaniments." Article third is a review of Samuel Eliott's " Liberty of Rome ; an inquiry into the nature and extent of public liberty, as it existed among the nations of antiquity, and more especially among the Roman people. The reviewer deems "the war of opinion," predicted by Mr. Canning in 1826, to have commenced—the great European war—the longthreatened conflict between people and Governments-the strife of nationality for the natural organization of Humanity, instead of the arbitrary division of kings. This number has a long and able article also on the Church of England, which seems to be in a transition state from "the High and Dry party " to Catholicty, on the one hand, and Low Church, or Evangelism, on the THE METHODIST REVIEW for July, 1850. New York.

The leader of this number is a review of Morell's Philosophy of Religion. Mr. Morell's Modern Philosophy has gaused this work to be extensively read. The reviewer desires this book saveid have been entitled Morell's Philosophy versus Religion, and that to adopt the principles laid down by him, we must renounce everything that is to us peculiar and essential to Christianity. See fourth article is a learned exegesis on Mat. 28, chap. xix, xx, the baptismal formula, which is thus translated : "Going, therefore, disciple all nations, baptizing them to the name of the Futher, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit, teaching them to keep all things whatever I have enjoined you;" and article eighth is a review of "Noel on Christian Baptism." Baptiste Noel's recent change of opinion has been a subject of much interest in England and in this country. His works have created quite a sensation, and his books have called forth many reviews and any number of pamphlets, and the question is no nearer its end than it was a century since. This is an excellent number of a valuable Quarterly.

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS - FIRST SESSION

SENATE: Tursday, August 20, 1850.

The morning business of the Senate, being of a private or local nature, would not interest the general reader. We therefore pass it over, and

ome at once to the order of the day.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for the more effectual ex-ecution of the third clause of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the

The question pending was the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Mason, as a substitute The President. Did not the Senator from Mary

land move to amend the amendment? Mr. Pratt. No, sir; I merely stated that I should propose an amendment. I would inquire, however, whether, if the amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia is adopted, it will then be in order for me to offer the amendment I

The President. If it is a separate and distinct Mr. Pratt. Then I prefer that the pending amendment should be disposed of first.

The question was the taken on Mr. Mason's

amendment, and it was adopted.

Mr. Pratt moved an amendment, the principal feature of which is as follows: Sec. -. And be it further enacted, That if such fugitive be not delivered up to the person or per-

sons delivering such transcript, or furnishing such other proof as aforesaid, within —— days after the same is delivered or furnished, and affiin the circuit or district court of the United In the circuit or district court of the United States, in which he, she, or they reside, against the district attorney of the United States for such district, to recover the value of such fugitive from service or labor, and the legal expenses incurred in the attempt to secure such fugitive.

This proposition was debated at great length by Messrs. Pratt, Winthrop, Yulée, Cass, Day-ton, Badger, Butler, Underwood, and Sturgeon, of

which a report will appear hereafter. Mr. Underwood submitted an amendment, which he will offer when in order, which was or-

The Senate then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1850.

The following bills, yesterday ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, were to-day sever-ally taken up, read a third time, and passed: A bill granting the right of way and a dona-tion of public lands to the State of Arkansas, to aid in the construction and completion of a miliiary road from Memphis to St. Francis; bill to extend the port of New Orleans;

And the joint resolution from the House of Representatives instructing the Secretary of State to furnish to the State of Alabama dupli cates of the books and documents heretofore sup-plied by Congress, which were destroyed by the recent burning of the Capitol of that State.

Mr. Downs, from the Committee on Privat Land Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Ma-ria Taylor, and asked the consideration of the bill at this time. The bill was then considered,

Mr. Shields submitted the following resolution which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands

and was ordered to be engrossed for a third

inquire into the expediency of setting apart a por-tion of the public domain to aid in the sapport of public schools in the District of Columbia, and that the said committee report by bill or other

Mr. Mangum moved, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution, reported some time since by the Committee on Foreign Relations:
"Resolved, That Mr. Palmer have leave to

mithdraw, take out a copyright for, and print on his own account, the documents entitled 'A comprehensive view of the principal independent maritime countries of the East,' illustrated by a chart, which accompanied the report of the Secretary of State to the Senate under date of the 23d of April last, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations; and that the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized to subscribe for five thousand copies of the work, together with the chart, under the above title, for the use of the Senate; provided the same shall be de-livered by Mr. Palmer at a price not exceeding two dollars per copy of not less than five hundred pages octavo, printed on fine paper, and neatly bound in muslin."

Mr. Mangum moved, and the number of copies to be subscribed was reduced from five thousand to three thousand copies.
A debate ensued, in which Messra. Mangur

Hamlin, Foote, Dayton, and Soule, advocated the resolution; and Messrs. Dawson, Rusk, and Daresolution; and Messrs. Dawson, Russ, and Davis of Mississippi, opposed the resolution.

After various propositions to amend, &c., which were lost, the question was then taken on the motion to strike out "three thousand" and insert one thousand five hundred," and it was rejected.

The question recurring on ordering the joint resolution to a third reading, it was decided in the affirmative—ayes 18, noes 13.

Mr. Atchison submitted the following resolution, which lies over:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be required to ascertain and report to the Senate the amount of money drawn from the contingent fund of the Senate for the purchase of books and maps by order of the Senate since the 18th of ecember, 1844.

Mr. Mason moved, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the more effectual execution of the third clause of the sec-ond section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States.

The question pending was on the amendment offered by Mr. Pratt, to be found in the proceed-

ings of yesterday.

Mr. Mason moved to amend the amendment by

and whether there was or was not collusion on the part of said claimant, either in the escape of the fugitive, or in the proceedings to recover

ation of his own.

Mr. Dickinson said that he had agreed with

his colleague, who was absent, not to vote upon this bill. This would be the reason why he had not voted, and would not, unless his colleague returned, vote upon this bill.

Mr. Dayton again addressed the Senate in opposition to the amendment.

Mesers Atchings and Parts fell and the senate in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Pratt replied to Mr. Dayton, and defended his amendment from the objections urged agains

Messrs. Dayton and Pratt continued the de-Mr. Mason supported the amendment. He said the people of the States of Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, were deeply and seriously interested in this subject, and the many and continued wrongs suffered by them in consequence of the exportation and escape of their property required some effectual remedy. They had long sidered this subject, and unless something were done to prevent this great annual loss sus-tained by them, they would demand and would have some indemnity. He thought the indemnity proposed by the Senator from Maryland as not only constitutional, but proper and just. No one would deny that the losses sustained by the indi-vidual citizens of that State, unless put at an end, would become insufferable. He argued at length in favor of the additional remedy proposed by the

Mr. Berrien followed in opposition to the amendment. He did not think the case of a loss of the slave, because of violence or otherwise, could justly make the United States responsible the owner for indemnity. The obligation on the part of the United States was discharged by its enacting the right of the master to recover his slave, and providing the authority by which he

is to effect the restoration of his slave. Mr. Pratt replied, and then, on motion, The Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1850. After the morning business, the Senate resum the consideration of the Fugitive Slave bill. The question pending was the amendm

Mr. Pratt mayed, and his own amendment was amended by adding an additional section, providing that if the slave should at any time be recov ered, after the master shall have been indemnihed for his loss, then the sum paid by the mas ter shall be repaid to the United States.

The question was then taken on the amend-ment of Mr. Pratt as amended, and it was rejected—yeas, 10, nays 27 as follows: YEAS—Messrs Atchison, Badger, Downs, Foote, Mangum, Mason Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Nays-Meeers. Baldwin, Barnwell, Benton

Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Butler, Chase, Clarke Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi Dawson, Dayton, Green, Hamlin, Jones, King Phelps, Smith, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood Upham, Wales, Whitcomb, Winthrop, and Yu

The question recurring on the bill, as hereto fore amended, by adopting the substitute pro posed by Mr. Mason, Mr. Underwood submitted a substitute for

The substitute contains eight sections, which provide for the recovery of fugitives, and hold

Mr. Underwood supported his substitute and Mr. Mason opposed it. The debate was arrived by Messrs. Davis of Mississippi, Foote, and Turney, upon the principle involved in Mr. Pratt's amendment.

FRIDAY, August 23, 1850. We have only room for the action of the Sen

ate upon the Fugitive Slave bill, which was in fact the only important business transacted. We have not had time to examine the bill carefully, but it establishes stringent regulations for the recovery of fugitives.

The question was stated to be on the engrossnent of the bill

Mr. Baldwin called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. And the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by the following

vote:
Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell,
Bell, Berrien, Butler, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Houston,
Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Pearce,
Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Wales, and Yulee—27.
Naxs—Messrs. Baldwin, Bradbury, Chase,
Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge
of Wisconsin, Greene, Smith, Upham, Walker,
and Winthrop—12. and Winthrop-12.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1850. The Senate did not sit to-day.

MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1850. The Fugitive Slave bill, which was ordered to be engrossed on Friday, was finally passed. The remainder of the day was taken up in a discussion upon a resolution to subscribe for a book entitled Palmer's Commerce of the East. The reso lution was indefinitely postponed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1850.

Mr. Grinnell said that as there was a vacancy in the Committee on Commerce, caused by the resignation of Mr. Conrad of Louisiana, he would move that the Speaker be authorized to fill the

wacancy; which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Thurston, by unanimous consent, presented
the memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Oregon Territory, praying for a donation of land to
settlers, &c.; which he moved be referred to the

Committee on Territories.

Mr. Thompson of Mississippi remarked that a day or two since it was decided by the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union that a Territorial Delegate could not make a motion This decision has been made against his opinion and, in order that Delegates might understand their rights, he raised the question of order,

whether Delegates could make a motion.

Mr. Ashmun did not understand the facts to be as stated by the gentleman from Mississippi. The of the Whole on the state of the Union decided that on matters of general policy a

Delegate had no right to make a motion.

Mr. Thompson of Mississippi said that the law allowed a Delegate to participate in debate, but not to vote. His opinion was that the word "debate" was of universal construction, and included every right of a member except the single egate could make a motion to refer a memorial, he make a motion on any other subject, and especially on a bill which referred to the interest f the Territory which he represented.

Mr. Stanly rose to a question of order. He submitted whether this discussion was in order?

The Speaker replied that the debate was not in order, and if objected to, it could not pro-

Mr. Stanly objected, and called for the regula order of business.

Mr. Albertson moved to refer the memorial t

he Committee on Public Lands. The Speaker stated that the question of refer ence could not be considered now, and proceede to decide the point of order made by the gentle man from Mississippi. If this was an original question, (said he.) presented for the first time and there was no rule of the House controlling it the Chair would be inclined strictly to coin in the opinion of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union in the con struction of the law of 1817. But the practice of the House had been different for a great length time-as far as the Chair knew, from the organ zation of Territorial Governments to the presentime—and, in addition, the rules of the House ex pressly provided for motions to be made by Delegates. By the 26th rule, it was provided that all the States and Territories shall be called for resolutions and petitions on each alternate Monday during the session of Congress. It was made the duty of the Chair to call each State and Territory on each alternate Monday for resolutions. For that response was the Territory called unless the what purpose was the Territory called, unless the Delegate could rise and present a resolution? He could not ask any other member of the House to offer it, because no other member could offer i except when his own State was called. Unless therefore, the delegate was anchorized to present resolutions when his Territory was called, there was no use in calling it. The Chair was of opin-ion that a Delegate could offer a resolution; and it ting to his own Territory and a motion relating to any other business before the House. The rule did not limit debate to questions arising in rela-tion to his own Territory. The rule was general. For these reasons, the Chair overruled the point of order raised by the gentleman from Mis-

sissippi.

The subject was debated by Messrs. Burt and

Mr. Boyd moved the previous question, which The question was then put, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Committee?" and it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas 116, nays 62.

So the decision of the Chair was sustained, and it was decided that a Delegate had a right to make a motion.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Thurs

ton, to refer the memorial to the Committee on Territories—Mr. Albertson moved that it be referred to the

Mr. Albertson moved that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The question was first taken on the motion of Mr. Thurston, and it was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Gott, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Burt of South Carolina in the chair.) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending 30th of Inne. 1851.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Burt in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for civil and di-plomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1851.

ending June 30, 1851.

Debate took place on the item appropriating five thousand dollars for the purchase of Greenwood's island, near Pascagoula, Mississippi, lately made by the Surgeon General, under the order of General Twiggs, for the location of a mili-tary hospital; and various ineffectual efforts were made to amend it.

The Committee, after disposing of preceding clauses, proceeded to consider those relating to in-tercourse with foreign nations.

Mr. McClernand submitted an amendment, appropriating \$1,500 for the salary of an assistant dragoman and secretary to the Legation to Turkey. He said that he understood that Mr. Brown was on his way home, but if he should remain with our minister resident, the money was absolute-

necessary. The question being taken, the amendment was

Mr. Bayly said that he was instructed by the Committee of Ways and Means to offer an amend-ment, viz: For outfit for charges des affaires to Portugal, New Grensda, Guatemala, and Ecuador, \$18,000. He would make an explanation at once. The Secretary of State informed the Committee that there will be a change of charges des affaires in these four instances, and that others will be sent out in their places. If so, this outfit will be necessary. He might be asked, what necessity is there for this? He did not know; and, further than that, he did not think that it was his duty to inquire. The foreign affairs of the country are in charge of the Executive and the Senate; and except in a very strong case, he could not see where the House could interfere. But in the ordinary manner of changing ministers, unless there be reason to believe that there is some impropriety, the House, he thought, ought to vote what the branch of the Government in charge of our for-

eign affairs conceives to be necessary.

Mr. McCiernand (chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs) said that the Committee and the country were aware that reports were in circulation that Mr. Clay, our charge to Portugal, was instructed to enforce the demand for indemnity on that Government, and on the failure of that Government to comply, he was instructed to withdraw and come home. If this be true, since these instructions were given, and since the demand was made, an arrangement has been entered iato between the Portuguese Minister and the American Secretary of State, by which ninety-one thousand dollars will be paid by Portugal, and the balance of the claims, including that for the privateer General Armstrong, will be referred for arbitration to the King of Sweeden. He understood that the whole matter is in the train of settlement; whether it would be consummated here or in Lisbon, he could not say. In view of this, the Socretary of State wanted another for a new min-

Mr. Carter said that the amendment contemplated one one nuministration shall make new se-lections. It was a large outfit and infit. The Administration wanted the money for the purpose of feeding and fattening a set of political paupers, and it was under the necessity of calling on the Com-mittee of Ways and Means to get up a political fund, by which it could swap off patronage at

pleasure.
Mr. McClernand remarked, that with regard to the missions at Ecuador and other places, he had been informed, on such authority as met with his confidence, that the gentlemen occupying those stations intended to return home by act of

After some further remarks of Messrs. Carter and Stanton,
Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania said he should

like to know on what authority the gentleman stated that the late Administration blustered in this matter. What authority had the gentleman for stating that a part of the Mediterranean squadron was sent to Lisbon to intimidate the ortuguese Government?
Mr. Stanton. Information of an authentic char

acter; and that the Portuguese Government, in yielding to the claims, said that they did so, not because the claims were right, but because they yielded to force.

Mr. Stevens. Where did it come from? Is it

in any document furnished by the Administration, or is it newspaper authority, so powerful in these times? If it emanated from editors or letter-writers, it was false from beginning to end. Mr. Stanton. Is the gentleman authorized to

contradict? / Mr. Stevens. When a gentleman rises to make a charge, he ought at least be prepared to prove it; and unless he does prove it, it is a fabrica-tion. And until the authority was produced, he

so pronounced it. It came from that prolific race of liars-Mr. Stanton. From the very highest author-

Mr. Stevens. With some, the letter-writers are held to be high authority; some hold the Union as high authority; others hold the Republic as high authority. What the gentleman holds as high authority I do not know. I presume some village newspaper of his own district. I should like to know on what authority it was stated that the late Administration so far violated the Constitution of the country as to make war on a foreign power. I do not believe that General Taylor's administration authorized intimidation to be resorted to, and, if Portugal did not submit, to bring a naval force against her. Until high authority be pro-duced, such as no gentleman can question, I nev-er can consent to believe it. I know nothing of the matter personally. I have no official infor-mation. I do not go about the Departments to seek information or court the confidence of the Administration; but I have such confidence in hesitation in saying that I disbelieve it. Unless some gentleman says that he has seen an authen-

ic document, I ought not to believe it.

Mr. McClernand was aware that statements had circulated to the effect that the claims were to be enforced by a cannonade, if necessary. He un-dertook to say this was not true. On the contrary, a vessel was merely ordered into the Tagus to receive Mr. Clay, our charge, if his demands were not complied with by the Portuguese Gov-

Mr. Stevens had no doubt that the gentlem had made a correct statement. Was it to be sup-posed that our minister at a foreign court did not know our Constitution better than to order a combardment of towns and reprisals to be made The report emanated from the mere ignorance of letter-writers and editors.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Stanton to the amendment of Mr. Bayly was then rejected. Mr. McClernand proposed to add: For salary and outfit for a charge d'affaires at Nicaragus,

He said that authentic information had been received that the present agent was about to re-turn home: and he referred to the importance of having a chargé in Nicaragua; in part, that a short time since the United States and Great Britain entered into a treaty in relation to the ship canal, to be conducted on principles agreed upon by these parties. The design of this work was to increase the facilities for commercial intercourse between the Pacific and the eastern portion of our country; therefore, it was important that we should have a charge in Nicaragua.

Mr. Jones raised the question, whether this amendment was not to create a new charge

Mr. McLane said that we should wait until the

public service required this appropriation.
The amendment of Mr. McClernand was agreed to; and that of Mr. Bayly, as thus amended, was adopted.

Mr. Brown of Mississippi, by instruction fro

the Committee for the District of Columbia offered two amendments, which were severally agreed to, namely : For grading, gravelling, repairing side-walks. building culverts, and otherwise improving New Jersey avenue, north of the Capitol, \$3,000.

For like improvements on New Jersey avenu south of the Capitol, \$2,000.

These sums are to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1850. The House was engaged upon the Civil and Diplomatic bill, and made some progress. The items discussed were unimportant, and we there-

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1850. The House continued its examination, in Com-nittee of the Whole, of the items of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1850. The House proceeded with the Civil and Diple Nothing of importance transpired during th

MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1850. The House proceeded with the Civil and Di plomatic Appropriation bill; but, contrary general expectation, came to no vote upon it.

SHORE.—The town of Haverhill, in Massac his colleague, who was absent, not to vote upon this bill. This would be the reason why he had not voted, and would not, unless his colleague returned, vote upon this bill.

Mr. Dayton again addressed the Senate in opposition to the amendment.

Messra Atchison and Foote followed in support of the amendment.

Linin, (Mr. Burt of South Carolina in the chair) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending 30th of June, 1851.

The Committee was engaged for some length of time in examining the items of the bill, of no general interest, after which it rose, reported progress, and the profits of tanners and leather-dresses in preparing them for use.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW MEXICO.

Sr Louis, August 20, 1850. The Republican has received intelligence from Santa Fe to the 16th ult. The elections under the State Constitution of New Mexico, took place on the 20th of June, and resulted in the choice of Dr. Henry Connelly for Governor, and Emanuel Alvarez for Lieutenant Governor. William S. Messerdy was elected Representative to Congress by 500 majority over Hugh N. Smith. Members of the Legislature were also elected, and this body convened at the time appointed by the State Constitution, when some carriers. the State Constitution of New Mexico, took place State Constitution, when some curious scenes

were enacted. The parties are divided—one advocating Territorial and the other State Government. A member of the Senate presented his credentials and was admitted; but it being afterwards found that he would not vote with the majority, he was excluded from taking his seat, and his opponent his opponent admitted. Hereupon a number of the Senators and Representatives withdrew, leaving the House and Representatives withdrew, leaving the House without a quorum. The remaining members took upon themselves the responsibility of filling the vacant seats with men enough to form a quorum, and proceeded with the business. Major R. H. Whiteman and Major F. A. Cunningham, both late paymasters in the United States army, were elected United States Senators.

were elected United States Senators.

The Indians were continuing their depredations throughout all parts of New Mexico.

An express, which left Sants Fe several days after this party, brought sealed despatches, and orders for 2,000 stand of arms.

The wife of Captain Eustin, of United States army, died at Santa Fe on the 20th of July.

The crops in New Mexico were very fine and promising.

Major Whiteman is expected to arrive here

(St. Louis) in a few days, on his way to Wash.

While we rejoice at the organization of a State Government in New Mexico, and the election of Senators and a Representative to Congress, we must express the earnest hope that the amount conveyed in the above telegraphic despatch relative to the illegal and disorderly proceedings in the Legislature, is untrue. It is incredible, that a people, who have exhibited in all else the am-

plest evidence of their capacity for self-government, would disgrace themselves by proceedings unworthy of an Indian Council. It is not improbable that some enemy to the independence of New Mexico may have intentionally perverted the facts That some difficulty may have occurred in the organization of the Legislature is highly probable; but that the majority should first vote in a member, and then deliberately vote him out, because he thought proper to side with the minority, is not to be believed.

mighty power, Texas, and goes the rounds of the

Press as " Important. NEW ORLEANS, August 22, 1850. Galveston dates of the 18th of June have been received. The Legislature met on the 12th. The Governor's message was received. It proceeds to speak of the unwarrantable assumption of power of the Federal Executive, by direct interference with the municipal affairs of the sovereign State. It pronounces discussion useless. No reliance must be placed on the delusive hope of justice to Texas; but we must assert and maintain our rights at all hazards and to the last extremity. The only course left is the immediate adoption of necessary measures for the occupation of Santa rebellious spirit existing. Should such measures produce a conflict with the present authorities, unawfully established, and shake the Confederacy to its centre, Texas will stand exonerated before the world. Authority is asked to raise supplies

for two mounted regiments for the occupation of Santa Fe; also for a military force sufficient to enable civil authorities to execute the laws. It says, however willing Texas may be to dispose of a portion of her northwestern territory, no re-spectable party could accept the propositions em-braced in the Compromise bill; but if a proposi-tion had been offered to purchase that part north of 340 latitude, with proper guaranty and observ-ance of the rules of annexation, it would have been satisfactory.

The news of the engrossment of Mr. Pearce's

Senate bill with the President's message respecting Governor Bell's letter, was received at Galveston on the 17th, and produced great dissatisfaction. papers say the message will arou of indignation throughout the State, not easily allayed.

SENATOR COOPER.

Mr. Davis of Chester county, Pennsylvania, adds the following postscript to a business letter addressed to us. We may have more to say of Senator Cooper .- Ed. Era.

N. B. Cooper, Senator from our State, has disappointed the people of this section of the country very much by his pro-slavery course. When he and Thad Stevens were electioneering through this section of the State, they addressed a Whig meeting at Kennett Square. Cooper said he would rather see the Union dashed into a thousand fragments than see slavery extended one inch farther. I think it would not be amiss to remind him of this pledge through the Era.

There is no mistake about this, as I can prove it There is no mistake about this, as I can prove it by the President of the meeting. Stevens made an eloquent address, and has acted up fully to all he promised; there is no Doughface about him. I wish I could say as much of Cooper. I am par-ticularly anxious that Cooper should know we have not forgotten his speech. He and Stevens were brought into our neighborhood to cut down the Free Soil vote, and they succeeded in so doing to a considerable amount

ALARMING SLAVE INSUURRECTION.

WASHINGTON, August 22, 1850. An insurrection, in which four hundred slaves were to be engaged, was discovered in Lowndes county, Alabama, last week. The rendezvous of the negroes was fired upon by the whites, killing one slave, and wounding twenty others. The slaves then fled. It is said the slaves were incited to the insurrection by an Abolitionist, for whose apprehension a reward of \$6,000 has been offered. Large parties were in pursuit of him. He is supposed to have fled towards Charleston.

A general massacre is supposed to have been intended.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE SLAVE INSURRECTION in Lowndes county, Alabams, which we intimated would probably prove exaggerated, turns out to be apooryphal. The report first appeared in the Columbus (Ga.) Times, more than a hundred miles from the scene of war. The Montgomery (Ala) Advertiser and Gazette, published in the county adjoining to Lowndes, and within twenty-five or thirty n from the seat of justice, says that u has heard nothing of any such insureection, and expresses the confident belief, in which most persons will unite with it, that the *Times* has been hoaxed.

EXCITEMENT IN HARRISBURG.

FUGITIVE SLAVES-THREATENED RIOT, &c .- A despatch from Harrisburg, Pa., to the Phila-delphis Bulletin, dated on Saturday morning, gives the following account of the subsequent proceed-ings at that place, in connection with the arrest of three fugitive slaves, mentioned in the Sun on Our town has been the scene of great excite-

ment yesterday and to-day, on account of the ar-rest and examination of three black fugitives from irginia. Yesterday, the court was engaged all day in the

examination of the negroes on a writ of habeas corpus. They were charged with horse-stealing, but were in reality fugitive slaves. No decision was made yesterday, but this morning Judge Pear-son decided that the stealing of a horse by a slave for the purpose of exceping was not a criminal offence under the law of reclaiming fugitives

and consequently he discharged them.

The slaves were at once ushered out of the prison door, but had no sconer reached the street than they were seized by their masters, and a battle ensued between them. After a severe

struggle, two of the slaves were handcuffed, but one of them made his escape.

The court has just issued a warrant against the owners and all engaged in the affair, for assault and battery with intention to excite a riot. The slaves and their owners are now in jail.

The court has also ordered the sheriff to employ a room for the nursees of diversing at all hards. a posse for the purpose of dispersing, at all haz-ards, the mob now assembled in front of the

LATER-RIOTERS ARRESTED-MILITARY LED OUT .- A second dispatch, dated 1 P. M., on Saturday, says:

Ten free negroes have been arrested for trying to incite a riot. The slaves, two in number, are

The owners of the slaves and other pers

gaged in securing them, after their discharge by the court, are now before the court on a writ of habes corpus.

The two slaves are held in jail.

The crowd before the prison has been dispersed by the military called out under General Sailer, and the town is resuming, in a measure, its wonted quiet and order.—Baltwore Clipper. CONGRESS OF TUESDAY.

We have barely room to notice the fact that the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill passed the House on Tuesday by a large majority. About sixty votes were given against the bill by members from both sections of the Union.

The Senate went into Executive session at an early hour.

FOREIGN NEWS.

HALIFAX, August 20, 1850. The Royal mail steamer Europa, with dates from Liverpool to the 10th, London to the 9th, and Paris to the 8th instant, arrived here at half past 10 o'clock last night.

The American steamship Atlantic arrived at Liverpool at midnight on Tuesday, the 6th inst., making time from dock to dock, as stated, at ten days eight hours and twenty minutes, thus beating all previous trips across the Atlantic by sev-The Cunard steamer Hibernia arrived out on

The prospects of an abundant harvest are generally good, except for potatoes. The rot was re-ported to be spreading rapidly, especially in the South of Ireland.

ENGLAND. The question relative to Rothschild taking his seat in the House of Commons has been postpo-ned to the next session, when a new bill will be introduced upon the subject.

The Irish Franchise bill, as mutilated by Lords,

has been rejected by Commons, who have substituted a twelve pound qualification, which adds 170,000 votes to the Irish constituencies. The new Cabinet at Wastingtz is regarded by the Euglish leading press with much favor.

The announcement of the end of the repeal movement in Ireland was premature.

The Gorham controversy has been brought to a close, the Rev gentleman having his point in

The crops promise well. The man who threatened the life of Sir John Russell has been committed for trial.

MOVEMENTS OF THE NIGHTINGALE.-Jenny Lind was expected in London on the 10th instant, and would be the guest of Hon. Abbott Lawrence. She would go to Osborne House, Isle of Wight, to take leave of Queen Victoria. Every place was taken for both nights of her concerts, to be given in Liverpool, on the 17th and 19th instant, including 500 additional seats placed round the hall, by the Phil-Harmonic Society. Enormous premiums were offered for tickets. It was strongy expected that she would, through extraordi mary inducements, consent to give a concert in Manchester, on the evening of the 20th, although she was to embark for the United States on the 21st. Miss Andrews, a pupil of Sir George States of the intest news from that abilities, had been selected by Jenny Lind, to accompany her professionally to America.—N. Y. Teibune.

MARRIAGE.

Nature and nature's God smile propitiously upon the union that is sweetened by love and sanctified by the law. The sphere of our affec-tions is enlarged, and our pleasures take wider range. We become more important and respected among men, and existence itself is doubly enjoyed with our softer self. Misfortune loses half its anguish beneath the soothing influence of her smiles, and triumph becomes more triumphant when shared with her. Without her what is man? A roving and restless being, driven at pleasure by romanic speculation, and cheated into misery by futile hopes, the mad victim of untamed passion, and the disappointed pursuer of fruitless joys. But with her he awakens to a new life. He fol-lows a path wider and nobler than the narrow road to self-aggrandizement - that is scattered with more fragrant flowers and illuminated by

"What is a waxed end?" asked a young'un of another who had not graduated at Lynn "What's is a waxed end?"

"A waxed end," was the reply, "is the end that receives the whacks."—Pathfinder. That comes of being driven to extremities for oke!-Richmond Whig

Not so much the extremities, it strikes us, as in nedias res .- Montgomery (Alabama) Journal. ROOM FOR THE OMNIBUS.-When the message from the Senate to the House, the passage of the poor remains of th tending and formidable Compromise, Long John

Wentworth arose, and elevating himself to his full length, cried out, "Make way, gentlemen, for the Omnibus." A shout of laughter followed this sally. BARREN COUNTY, KY., April 18, 1850. Dr. BAILEY: I know of no man in this region Judging from the packages to our office, the Southern mail has groaned under the pressure of Mr. Webster's speech. Many a poor ignoramus will learn for the first time that it would be an

nsult to the South to exclude slavery from our

Territories.

Perhaps, thousands in the South were looking o that great man to turn the scale in favor o freedom there, to afford them a retreat from the blighting effects of slavery, without being com-pelled to go to the cold North. But we don't like to be insulted. So we must bristle up for the fight, or prepare our necks for the halter if the Proviso pass. For myself, I am willing to risk it. I think Mr. Webster has bid too high. Mr. Clay gives our Kentucky petitioners cold omfort. Southern politicians have much trouble Some ten or twelve years ago, a petition, respect-ably signed, was sent from this region to Judge Underwood to present to Congress. The peti-tion was for Congress to take into consideration the subject of emancipation in the District of Columbia. The Judge wrote back to some of the petitioners that there was so much excite-ment on that subject &c., he thought it imprudent to present it. One of the petitioners (one of the most eminent lawyers in the county) told me that he wrote back to the Judge that he thought

it his duty to present it, but he could use his discretion. So ended the matter. Yours, &c., NEW HAMPSHIRE, AUGUST, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era : Six : We do not thank the editor of the Union for requesting our Legislature to express an opinion in favor of the compromise bill, for the will not do it, and furthermore, it will have tendency to encourage the editor of the New Hampshire Patriot to advocate slavery so strongly that South Carolina (to which I am told he soon intends to go) will be ashamed of him.

ANTI-SLAVERY VIEWS IN SLAVE STATES.

NEAR EUFAULA, BARBOUR CO., ALABAMA,

DEAR SIR: I have received the National Era of the 4th instant, and after carefully examining of the 4th instant, and after carefully examining its contents, like it well, and therefore enclose to you two dollars, agreeable to its terms of subscription for one year. Having been born and raised (being now in the 62d year of my age) amidst slavery, I certainly have had a fair opportunity to judge of the effect of the system on society in this country. There is no doubt but it has a tendency to vitiate and demoralize those who own them, and to degrade those who do not. I am well pleased with the Hon. Charles Durkee's speech on the California question; and what he said respecting slavery was well said. But he did not attempt to portray the evils this unjust institution produces on and among the free white population of the slaveholding States, nor do l population of the sixtenutuing States, nor do insuppose he could do it for the want of information. If some of the Southern members in Congress were disposed to do it, they could tell all about it; but if they were to do it, they would immediately be denounced as traitors to their country by a large majority of the slaveholders—not all. I thank God that I have yet reason to hope that there are some owners of slaves whose sensibilities are not so blunted and henumbed by what we are told are our highest interests, as to a the institution of slavery; nevertheless we submit to the laws and customs of the land we live in, not knowing how to rid ourselves of the evil. But the introduction of slavery into the newly acquired Territories is quite another question. It seems to me that the people who inhabit these Territories are altogether right in endesvoring to exclude the evil, and that every Christian, yea, every good man, yes, every one who believes in equality and justice, ought to sanction and encourage these praiseworthy efforts.

From the Nashville True Whig. UNION AND DISUNION.

One of the editors of the Putsburgh Express writes from Washington: "For the first time, almost, since the adoption of the Constitution, there are Disminusts in Congress; open, undisguised, earnest advocates for the separation of the American States. This is not so much the subject of open debate as of private conversation. It is spoken of in private circles, is the subject of social and political correspondence, and in the minds and hearts of men is urged, argued upon,

anticipated, and desired. I could not have believed this melancholy truth, if I had not seen and heard it, and in a manner, too, which makes it wicked to disguise the fact, and cowardly to con-ceal it. If such be the fact, it is well to know it, and the part of wisdom seasonably to prepare to

It is too obviously true, that there are "Dis unionists, in" ond out of "Congress," and it is time the People should begin to realize the fact; men who, if we may judge from their acts, desire disunion, per se, and are laboring with all the subtlety of the serpent to bring about that fell calamity. The People need but thoroughly understand that such an issue is gravely entertained in the public councils, to put the seal of eternal reprobation upon the unfledged plotters of treason.

From the New Orleans Crescent.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT - THE COMPROMISE BILL.

The Compromise has been defeated, and the labor of months, and the sacrifices of individual opinion by the great minds of the different sections of our common country, have been followed by no auspicious omens. As yet the intelligence only has reached us of the fate of the bitt. Whose votes have thus prevented the restoration of peace are as yet unknown. On them, whoever they are, falls a stupendous responsibility. But let us not be discouraged—on the contrary, the friends of the Union must imitate the example set them by Webster and Clay, never to despair of the Republic! California will be admitted into the Union-every day is adding to her population, and removing the objection that her pop ulation was not sufficient to justify her admission Texas will be amicably adjusted. To into the Union as a State. The boundary of Texas will be amicably against.

Texas can have no desire to retain a population

Texas can have no desire to retain a population.

This is against the Democratic principle, and the people residing in the extreme Northern portion will be slaves. They will be forced to live under a Government not of their choice. All this must occur to the neonle of Texas, and they will readily ac-

quiesce in an honorable and advantageous cession. The Territorial Government will be formed, or if not, the inhabitants must remain as they are for a few months, until their rapidly increasing population will enable them to form State Govern ents. Their condition is certainly better than it was under the Mexican rule, when they were subject to forced loans and every species of mili

tary misrule.

The defeat of the Compromise, we repeat though disastrous, is not altogether fatal. The words "Traitors and Slaves" are not particularly to our taste, and we are not inclined to attach either to any portion of our countrymen. A veneration, a superstitious devotion even, to the Union, does not make men slaves, nor does the expression of a right of secession of one sovereign State, make a man a Traitor. "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levvine wax against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." Without attempting to defend the doctrine of

State rights, in which we do not believe, it must be admitted that a large portion of the Southern people believe in the Resolutions of '98 And as treason is a crime committed only by small mi-norities, it may be a difficult matter to determine, on which side of the line the treason rests. A a mere question of abstract logic, to be argued out on the idea that the will of the people is the basis of Government, and that the United States is only a Confederacy of sovereign States, the State Rights theory is the inevitable conclusion. Treated as all questions of Government must be, with a regard to results on the great mass, the State Rights theory must be repudiated. Such at least is the conclusion of our reasoning. At this time, the refusal of Congress to make appropriations, paralyzes the General Government. The soldiers and sailors, as well as the employees in the civil departments, are turned away with out their money, while the Treasury itself is full to overflowing. A factious few, composed of the ultras of both sections, who unite only to ruin, have retarded the action of Congress, and prevented the passage of those laws necessary to maintain the national character. This triumph of ultraism, however, is only the precursor of its defeat. When the people learn, as they will, the cause of the present condition of affairs, they will themselves apply the corrective.

OF We take pleasure in referring those who are going Sesten to Mr. Simmons's great Clothing Establishment OAK HALL. He has a splendid stock of goods; a better selection cannot be found in this or any other city. His enterprise has won for him a fame as a clothing dealer see one of the greatest wonders in the City of Notions, and make your purchases.

DY FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Pul of the Water Cure and Phrenological Journals.

ST. LAWRENCE EXCHANGE. POTSDAM, New York. SILAS HICOCK, Proprietor Aug. 29-tf

CONTENTS OF No. 329. - Price, twelve and a he

Montaigne and Emerson.—New York Recorder. Fletcher and Milton — Ludies! Companion. Condorcet.—Quarterly Review. Maurice Tiernay, Ch. VI—VIII.—Dublin Universit Magazine.
5. The Enharmonic Organ.—Samuel A. Eliot.

Christmas Day in the Bush. Words for Music SHORT ARTICLES. About a Parret. Danger of Steamships. Depths of European Seas. Resone at Niagara. A Suttee. Iron Vessels of War. Exhibition of 1851. Death of Mr. James Smith Pence Congress. Lamartine. Horse Balloon. Hume on

FORTRY.

WASHINGTON, December 27 1845 Washington, December 27, 1848.

Of all the Periodical Journals devotes to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immente extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmostexpansion of the presentage.

J. Q. ADAMS.

E. LITTELL & CO., Corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston mr For sale by JOSEPH SHILLINGTON, corner of our-and-a-halfstreet and Pennsylvania avenue, Washing

179 Broadway, New York, Is the Agency through which persons at a distance procur-impartial information and the selection of berths and passage tickets, that secure a direct through conveyance of the most favorable terms. Information circulars gratis Everybody is invited to send for one Life insurance don on the mutual system. Address, postage said, ARNOLD BUFFUM & CO.

For the satisfaction of those to whom we are personall; nknown, we refer to the following members of Congress: Hon. John Otis, Maine
James Meacham, Vt.
John P. Hale, N. H.
Horace Mann, Mass
Loren P. Waldo, Conn.
Wm. H. Seward, N. Y. Hon. Thaddens St. vens, Pa S. P. Chase, Ohlo. Nath'i Albertson, Ia. Wm. Sprague, Mich. John Wentworth, Ill. Chs. Durkee, Wis.

Hon. Thomas Corwin, Secretary U. S. Treasury. THE AMERICAN REFORM MEDICAL INSTI-TUTION. Of Louisville, Kentucky.

Of Louisville, Kentucky.

The General Assembly of the State of Kentucky passed an act chartering this College with ample powers, and the board of trustees have organized and appointed the following Faculty:

Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, J. H. Jardan, M. D. Ticket, \$15.

Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Toxicology, to be filled. Tickets, \$15.

Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeuties, and Medical Botany, C. J. CHILDS. M. D. Tickets, \$15.

Professor of General, Special, and Pathological Austomy, Physiology, and Operative Surgery, J. GILMAN, M. D. Ticket, \$15.

Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine, Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine, Physical Diognosts, and Pathology, J. BERMAN, M. D. Physical Diognosts, and Pathology, J. BERMAN, M. D.

Ticket, \$15.
Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine, Physical Diognosts, and Pathology, J. HEEMAN, M. D. Tickets, \$15.
Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, A. H. BALDRIDGE, M. D. Ticket, \$15.
Professor of Legal Medicine and Natural History, W. W. WALTERS, M. D. Ticket \$15.
Demonstrator of Anatomy and Pro-sector, to be appointed. Ticket, \$5.
Matricolation fee, \$5. Graduating fee, \$25. Matricolation fee, \$5. Graduating fee, \$25.

Matricolation fee, \$6. Oraduating fee, \$25.

The Lectures will commence the first Monday in November next, and continue twenty weeks. It will be observe that the extraordinary length of the term brings the fee considerably lower than that of most other medical schools. Those wishing further information will address (postpaid A. H. BALDRIDGE, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, at Louisville, Kentucky: or Prof. J. H. JORDAN, Dayton, Ohio or Prof. C. J. CHILDS, Madison, Indiana.

Aug. 29—6t JOHN W. NORTH. A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and General Law Agent, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory. Oct. 11.—y

COMMISSION STORE. WM. GUNNISON, General Commission Merchant, 10 Bosely's Wharf, Baltimore, Md. Dec. 23.—17

OR, THE PEN, THE PULPIT, AND THE PRESS-Containing Fourteen Discourses, delivered in Cincin nati, between January 13 and April 21, 1850: By T. H Stockton

T. H. Stockton.

THIS is an octave voisme of 288 pages, bound in emboas and ed cloth, at one dollar per copy—the same price at which it was lasted in numbers. It can be sent by mail, to any part of the United States, for seventeen cents patege. Persons ordering it now, will pay less postage than they would have done for the numbers, and have the advantage of receiving it neatly bound. Address the Author, or any Cinciunati Bookseier.

"To do full justice to the sect principle, as sects commonly make a boast of holding it, Mr. Mockton should not only be tolerated by the body he has left behind, as well as by other bodies, but osedially taken by the hand, all around, and welcomed into the circle of free and independent witnesses of the truth."—Mercersburg Revi. w for July, 1860. Aug. 22—44.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1850.

WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE NATIONAL ERA is an Anti-Slavery, Political, and Literary Newspaper.

A brief summary of the principles and measures we are

That Slavery is renugnant to Natural Right, the Law of Christianity, the Spirit of the Age, and the essential nature

Slavery; and that is by law, to be enacted by the States in which it exists: That Slavery can have no lawful being in Territory under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States : That Congress is bound to exclude it from all Territory

of one Language and one Civilization, the medium of Free Trade, among the numerous States and Territories stretch. ing from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores of this Continent; as the Refuge of suffering millions from the Old World and a Safeguard against its Ambition and Intrigue, is of price less value to the Cause of Human Progress; and that there

That the Federal Constitution event to be an amended as to place the election of a Presticut to the wands of the Prople, directly, and to limit his term of office to four years making him thereafter ineligible; and to be still further amended so as to give to the People of the several States the election of their United States Senators, changing the term

on the Chief Executive the Postmanter Court of and all the local Postmasters being elective by the People, and the power of removal for just and sufficient cause lodged in the

ounce, for all distances, two cents prepaid; that the franking privilege should be abolished; and negotiations be instituted for the purpose of securing free exchanges within reasonable limits, between the newspapers of Europe and the United States, and a reduction to the lowest point possible in the postage on letters passing between foreign countries and our

That the homestead ought to be exempt from sale or exe ution for debt : nA between all nations, ought to be removed.

That Congress ought to make due appropriations for im-

purely local in their benefits, and be not proper subjects for tate or individual enterprise. in maintaining our views, we shall fearlessly use the rights, while we respect the courtesies, of Free Discussion, conceding to those who may differ from us, what we claim for

RIGN CORRESPONDENCE of the Eru, as will make it at least equal in value and interest to that of any Journal in the

Dr. WILLIAM ELDER and HENRY B. STANTON, author of Modern Reforms and Reformers, and other writers of

We have lately completed such arrangements for the Fou-

nerit, will contribute Philosophical, Historical, or Critical Essays. ving, will furnish Moral Tales and Sketches; and as to the said, than that it will be, what it has been.

Departments of the Paper, we shall devote ourselves more particularly to Anti-Slavery and Political Discussions, tak

us two NEW subscribers, shall have the three copies for five

GAMALIEL BAILBY

QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

Owing to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet," the leading periodicals of Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treat ses to be furnished by the historian at a future day. The American publishers, therefore, deem it proper to call renewed attention to these periodicals, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, via...

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, and QUARTERLY REVIEWS,

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00 p
For any two of the Reviews, 5.00
For any three of the Reviews, 7.00
For all four of the Reviews, 8.00
For Blackwood's Magazine, 3.00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews 10.00
Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

the approaching season, consisting in part of— Cloths—bine, black, brown green, drab, and assorted colors. Beaver Cloths—bine, black, and colored. Pilot Cloths—bine, black, gray, mixed, and gentia blue. Cassimeres—fancy and black. Dosskins—superior style and finish. Alpaceas—plain and figured black, mode, changeable, and fancy figured. Mobair Lustres—plain and figured, black and fancy colors. fancy figured.

Mobit: Lustres—plain and figured, black and fancy colors.

Delaines and Cashmeres—printed and plain colors.

Coburg, Thibet and Lama Cloths.

Green Palices of various widths and qualities.

Flannels of various widths, qualities, and colors.

Ginghams—fancy, black, and white.

Printe—3 4, 7-8, and 4-4, foreign and domestic, next and another vivias.

pretty styles.
English and Domestic Long Cloths.
Brown Cottons—34, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6 4, 10-4, and 12-4-a general assortment.
Ticks of various brands, and a great variety of other goods, all of which they offer as above, and most respectfully solicit purchasers to call and examine their stock.

Aug S—3m

SPEECH OF HON. W. H. SEWARD.

Lake Atlantic, and Canadaa. Apply to and Canadaa. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, THOMAS EMERY, Lard Walnut, Cineinnati. MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR: JOHN G.

prepared at all proper times to sustain, will serve to show the character and course of the Erg.

That Emancipation, without compulsory expatriation, is a high duty, demanded alike by Justice and Expediency:

That there is but one safe and effectual mode of abolishing

That the American Union, as the bond of Peace, the organ is enough intelligence and virtue in its members to extinguish Slavery, the single cause that disturbs its harmonies, impairs its energies, alloys its road, and th

That the Post Office Department ought to be separated

That postage on all newspapers, of a certain size, for all tances, should be one cent; on all letters, under half an

That the public lands shall be held as a trust for the hen efit of the People of the United States, to be donated in limted quantities to actual settlers who are landless

ourselves, the credit of honest motives.

Such reports of the proceedings of Congress will be given as will convey a correct idea not only of its action, but of its

PARTMENT. JOHN G. WHITTIER Will continue Corresponding Editor.

spirit and policy.

list of PORTICAL CONTRIBUTORS, nothing more need be Having thus made ample arrangements for the General

ng care to keep our readers advised of all important reform ovements and current events. Terms - two dollars per annum, always payable in ad

BLACKWOOD'S EDINB'GH MAGAZINE.

In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately though firmly expressed, of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical. Blackwood's and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishement to the last great scelesiastical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge; it was originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, is conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order.

The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," It being in fact a union of that was Reviews formerly published and reprinted under esparate titles. It has therefore the advantage, by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both, as heretofore issued.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful colar type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition. BLACKWOOD'S EDINB'GH MAGAZINE

Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address, on payment of the regular subscription for three, the fourth copy being gratis.

Kemittances and communications should be always addressed, postpaid or franked, to the publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

Mar 21. 79 Fulton st., New York, antrance 54 Gold st.

66 SPEECH of Milliam H. Seward, on the Admission of California. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, March 11, 1850. This admirable Speech, in pamphlet form, 48 pages, heatly covered, price 26 per 100, 12 cents single, 1s for sale by—
RUELL & BLANCHARD, Printers, Washington.
WILLIAM HARNED, 61 John street, New York.
GEORGE W. LIGHT, 25 Cornhill Boston.
DERBY, MILLER. & CO., Auburn, New York.

No. XI.—JUNE, 1850.

EDITED by Theodore Parker. Devoted to the Free Discussion of matters pertaining to Philosophy, Literaturs, Politics, Religion, and Humanity. Terms, three dollars per year, in advance.

New subscribers, remitting eix dollars, will be supplied with the work from the beginning to the close of the third volume, (now in progress,) until the edition is esthausted.

Contents of No. 11.

The Polish Slavonian Philosophy.

Contents of No. 11.

The Polish Slavonian Philosophy.
Causes of the Present Condition of Ireland.
The Industrial Arts in Russia.
Browning's Posms.
Hildreth's History of the United States.
Short Reviews and Notices.
Short Reviews and Notices.
Published by COOLIDGE & WILEY, No. 30 Devonshire sereet, Boston, and sold at the Bookstores. June 6—limit

MRS. EMILY H. STOCKTON, No. 161 Chestnut street
Oct. 25—tf